

**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

1. (Original) A method of assembling a dual inductor (1) on a printed circuit board (PCB) (2) comprising:
  - forming a through hole (3) in the PCB (2);
  - mounting a first winding (5, 25) across the hole (3);
  - securing the first winding (5, 26) to a first face (7) of the PCB (2);
  - inserting a core assembly (10) into the hole (3) from the direction of the second face (8) of the PCB (2); and
  - at some stage in the assembly, mounting a second winding (6) on the core assembly (10).
2. (Original) A method as claimed in claim 1, in which the second winding (6) is secured to the second face (8) of the PCB (2).
3. (Previously Presented) A method as claimed in claim 1, in which the hole (3) is so formed that one or both of the windings (5, 6 and 25, 26) rest on the respective face (7, 8).
4. (Previously Presented) A method as claimed in claim 1 comprising:-
  - mounting an inductive element (30) in close proximity to the first and second windings (25, 26); and
  - connecting the inductive element (30) through a capacitive element (47) to provide a ripple current cancelling signal for the dual inductor (1).

5. (Original) A method as claimed in claim 4, in which when the dual inductor (1) forms part of a power converter circuit (40), the inductive element (30) and capacitive element (47) are connected between the input and output grounds of the power converter circuit (40).

6. (Previously Presented) A method as claimed in claim 1, in which each of the windings is so configured that the input and output are in close proximity.

7. (Previously Presented) A method as claimed in claim 1, in which at least one of the windings (5, 6 and 25, 26) is formed by metal stamping.

8. (Previously Presented) A method as claimed in claim 1, in which at least one of the windings (5, 6 and 25, 26) is formed by a PCB section.

9. (Original) A dual inductor (1) comprising:-

a core assembly (10) formed from a central plate (11) and a set of three parallel spaced-apart legs, namely an inner leg (12) and outer legs (13) on opposed faces (14) of the central plate (11) forming first and second cores (15, 16); and

a first and second winding (5, 6 and 25, 26) on the inner leg (12) of each of the first and second cores (15, 16), in which at least one of the windings (25, 26) extends outside one of the outer legs (13) to provide additional inductance.

10. (Original) A dual inductor (1) as claimed in claim 9, in which the input and output of each set of windings (5, 6 and 25, 26) are in close proximity.

11. (Previously Presented) A dual inductor (1) as claimed in claim 9 ~~or 10~~, comprising:-  
a separate inductive element (30) in close proximity to the windings (25, 26); and  
a capacitive element (47) connected to the inductive element (30), the output of the capacitive element (47) providing a ripple current cancelling signal.

12. (Original) A dual inductor (1) as claimed in claim 11, in which the inductive element (30) is a length of insulated copper wire (31) close to the first and second windings (25, 26).

13. (Previously Presented) A dual inductor (1) as claimed in claim 9, in which at least one of the windings (5, 6 and 25, 26) is formed from a metal stamping.

14. (Currently Amended) A dual inductor (1) as claimed in claim ~~[[9]]~~ 13, in which the metal stamping (25, 26) is recessed to receive a PCB section forming ~~the~~ an inductive element (30).

15. (Previously Presented) A dual inductor (1) as claimed in claim 9, in which each winding (5, 6 and 25, 26) is formed by a PCB section.

16. (Currently Amended) A dual inductor (1) as claimed in claim [[9]] 15, in which ~~the~~  
an inductive element (30) is formed by the PCB section.

17. (Previously Presented) A power converter (40) comprising the dual inductor (1) as  
claimed in claim 9 inclusive.

18. (Previously Presented) A PCB (2) comprising the dual inductor (1) as claimed in  
claim 9 inclusive.

19. (Previously Presented) A current doubler comprising the dual inductor (1) as claimed  
in claim 9 inclusive.